

CLASSIFICATION ~~SECRET~~ CONTROL/US OFFICIALS ONLY 25X1ACOUNTRY RomaniaREPORT NO. [REDACTED]TOPIC Military Academy

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EVALUATION [REDACTED]PLACE OBTAINED [REDACTED]

RETURN TO CIA

DATE OF CONTENT [REDACTED]

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DATE OBTAINED [REDACTED]

DATE PREPARED

8 October 1950

REFERENCES

1 Standard Manpower Questionnaire;

PAGES 7

ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

3 - 1 Schedule

1 List of Officers

REMARKS

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Organization and Strength

1. In connection with the reorganization of the Rumanian War Colleges in the summer of 1949, the former Higher Officer School was redesignated Military Academy (MA). The structure of this installation was simultaneously thoroughly reorganized.
2. The MA is still in the building of the former Higher Officer School at 68 Soseaua Pandurilor in Bucharest. It is directly controlled by the General Staff and has the APN 1500.
3. Commanding general of the MA is Major General Josef Butoiu, and his political deputy and head of the political department is Colonel Arsenescu (fnu), Colonel Eugen Costica, whose political deputy is 1st Lieutenant Aerekes, (fnu), is in charge of administration. Colonel Jan Panaitescu is in charge of studies. Until September 1949, the head of the SIA (serviciul de informatii armatei - Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces) was Major Predescu, (fnu), who was entrusted with the political surveillance of the whole staff, including the instructors.
4. The headquarters of the MA, which trains general staff officers and senior commanders, has the following departments.
 - a. Adjutant's office, which is also the personnel department and secretariat for unclassified correspondence and secret correspondence. Adjutants were Capt Alexandru Munteanu up to August 1949 and 1st Lt. Antanasiu, (fnu), up to September 1949. Both officers were non-Communists.
 - b. Mobilization department, which keeps the records on the future assignment of the trainees as well as of the cadre personnel, handles all travel matters and has to prepare the orders of the day of the MA.
 - c. Map and visual aid department, which has to supply all the instruction material needed for the courses.

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Document No. 60
 No Change in Class. ☐
☐ Declassified
 Class. Changed To: TS S C
 Auth: NS 70-2
 Approved For Release 2001/03/05 : CIA-RDP82-00457R006200340001-9
 Date: 2-6 JUN 1978 By: 075

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- d. Clothing department.
 - e. Athletic department, in charge of physical training.
 - f. Treasury.
 - g. Printing shop.
 - h. Library, which procures all military literature published at home as well as abroad.
 - i. Motor traffic department, headed by Capt Harnagea, (fnu). Six buses, trucks and passenger cars are at the disposal of the MA.
 - j. Cadre company of about 165 officers and enlisted personnel, which details guards, orderlies, and messengers. The APN of this unit is 1504.
5. With regard to training, the MA is organized into army, air force and navy departments, which are, in turn, subdivided into faculties. In each faculty general staff officers and regimental commanders of the branch of service concerned are being trained.
6. The army department consists of the following faculties:
- a. General:
 - Chief: Lieutenant Colonel Pavlovski, (fnu)
 - Political officer: Captain Valentin Ionescu
 - In charge of studies: Lieutenant Colonel Fotescu, (fnu).
 - This faculty conducts the training of infantry and cavalry officers.
 - b. Artillery: Chief, Major General Stavrescu, (fnu).
 - c. Tank troop: Commanding officer, Colonel Parvanescu, (fnu).
 - d. Engineer: Commanding officer, Colonel Zaharia, (fnu).
 - e. Signal: Commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Ionita, (fnu).
7. The air force department is composed of the aviation faculty and the anti-aircraft faculty.
8. The strengths of the two classes under training in the 1949/50 term were 260 trainees in the first year and 140 trainees in the second year. Of these, 110 trainees were from the army. They were assigned to the individual faculties as follows:
- | | |
|--------------------|----|
| General faculty | 43 |
| Artillery faculty | 28 |
| Tank troop faculty | 14 |
| Engineer faculty | 12 |
| Signal faculty | 13 |
- Twenty trainees belonged to the airforce, and 10 trainees to the navy.

Selection of Trainees:

9. Only those officers are permitted to take the MA entrance examination who were given an excellent rating during their previous career, who served one year as a company commander, who are not older than 35 years, and who support the present regime. The application must be approved by all superiors, chiefs of staffs and political officers of the regiment, and the corresponding higher superiors of the divisional and MD headquarters and the general staff.

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10. The admission examination is usually held in the spring and consists of a written examination and an oral examination. In the written examination, the applicant must solve a tactical problem within the framework of a reinforced battalion, to compose a study on problems of military science such as military history, military geography, and science of weapons, and another study of a general scientific character dealing with questions of physics, law, chemistry, political economy, sociology, etc. The composition of a political essay was dropped because intellectuals wrote good papers, although they were not true Communists. In the oral examination, the tactical subject of the written composition, other military subjects and political problems are discussed. Compared with previous years, the requirements dealing with military knowledge of candidates were reduced.
11. Three hundred and eighty officers took part in the entrance examination for the 1948/1949 term. One hundred and ten of them passed this examination. The college year usually starts on 1 September, after the trainees have attended a course of political indoctrination at the political training center in Breaza, about 90 km north northwest of Bucharest, in August. The training at the MA lasts two years.

Military Training.

12. For each subject there is one instructor who may be assisted by other instructors. There are the following subjects;
- a. General and infantry tactics.
Chief instructor Colonel Dan Grigore,
Six assistant instructors, including Colonel Vidan, (fnu); Major Constantin Serbu; Major Sava, (fnu); Major Vasiliu-Rascanu, (fnu) and Major Cretu, (fnu).
 - b. Artillery tactics.
Chief instructor Major General Stavrescu, (fnu).
Five assistant instructors, including Colonel Trandafirescu, (fnu); Lieutenant Colonel Costeleanu, (fnu), Major Ion Pana and Major Bana, (fnu).
 - c. Tactics of the tank and mechanized troops.
Chief instructor Colonel Parvanescu, (fnu).
Three assistant instructors, including Major Bianu, (fnu).
 - d. Cavalry tactics.
Instructor Major Bianu, (fnu).
 - e. Engineer tactics.
Chief instructor Colonel Zaharia, (fnu).
Three assistant instructors, including Lieutenant Colonel Mateescu, (fnu).
 - f. Signal corps tactics.
Chief instructor Lieutenant Colonel Ionita, (fnu).
Three assistant instructors, including Lieutenant Colonel Minciunescu, (fnu).
 - g. Supply tactics.
Chief instructor Colonel Tudor, (fnu).
Two assistant instructors, including Lieutenant Colonel Selaru, (fnu).
 - h. Air force tactics.
Three instructors, including Lieutenant Colonel Marin Deica.

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- These instructions, including development of Special Training School.
- i. Antiaircraft artillery tactics.
Three instructors, including Major Dumitru Marin.
 - j. Naval tactics.
Chief instructor Captain (Nav) Eugen Savulesc.
 - k. Army organization.
 - l. Theory of Warfare.
Instructors: Major General Walter Roman, deputy chief of the general staff, and Major Bantea, (fnu).
 - m. Planning and methods of combat.
Instructor Lieutenant Colonel Velescu, (fnu).
 - n. Military history.
Instructor Colonel Ion Focsaneanu, who is not a member of the MA faculty, and Major Ioan Cupsa.
 - o. Military geography.
Instructor Major Cioroiu, (fnu).
 - p. Chemical defense.
 - q. Technical progress.
 - r. Counter intelligence.
Instructor, a colonel of the Second Department of the General Staff.
 - s. Russian language.
 - t. Politics.
Instructors: The political officers of the Military Academy, professors and trainees of the Political Academy, and other guest instructors.
13. During the army purge between 1946 and 1948 numerous capable instructors were dismissed, so that there was already a shortage of good teachers at the Higher Officer School. When the MA was established some anti-Communists were re-engaged as instructors, so that sufficient teachers were available in the 1949/1950 training year. *
14. The most important subject in the program of each faculty is the tactics of the branch of service concerned. The next most important subjects are the tactics of the other branches of service. All the other lectures are equal in rank in each faculty. Sixty percent of the lectures deal with military training, 30 percent concern the political field, and 10 percent deal with questions of general training. **
15. A new method of instruction was introduced with the establishment of the MA. Lectures are being held during which the trainees take notes, in case no manuals on the subject concerned are available. A couple of days later, during which period the trainees are supposed to familiarize themselves with the subject, the subject is dealt with once more in a discussion session. The teaching program of the tactical subjects provides additional homework on the same topics, the solution of which is discussed in the class room. After completion of a theme, the results are summarized by the teachers.
16. In addition to theoretical instruction, there are tactical problems, which are prepared on maps and which are later discussed in the field. Exercises are also held, with the trainees acting as commanders of headquarters and units taking part in those exercises, some of which are performed at night. They take place in a strip of terrain, 30 to 60 km wide, south of

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Bucharest. War games are also held in several rooms of the MA building, with signal communication being employed.

17. In the summer between the first and the second training year, the trainees are detached for service with tactical units. Inspections of military training centers also take place in the course of the two training years. Thus, in the 1948/1949 training year, the artillery training center in Dadilov (R 43/44/C 06), the antiaircraft artillery training center in Brasov (R 35/X 38), the infantry and cavalry training center in St. George R 45/S 50), the engineer training center in Hamnic Valcea (R 35/W 33), and that of the tank troops in Bucharest-Chencea were inspected. Maneuvers and new Soviet equipment were demonstrated during these inspections. The trainees also participated in the Rumanian Army maneuvers, for example, in the fall of 1949.
18. An examination is held at the end of the first year of training. The final examination follows at the end of the second year of training. This examination consists of a written solution of a tactical divisional problem, of notes for a lecture on the same theme, of answering questions concerning this theme, and of an oral political examination. The tactical problem is made known three to four months before the end of the training. The final examination of the age class to which source belonged was scheduled to be held in July 1950. After having passed that final examination, the trainees will be transferred to headquarters as commissioned general staff officers. Those who fail to pass this examination successfully are retransferred to a field unit. The same applies to all politically unreliable trainees.

Political Training.

19. Political indoctrination is of decisive importance at the MA. The career of each individual trainee depends upon his political attitude. The Minister of the Armed Forces, Colonel General Bodnarus, once said, "Only those leaders will stand the test of battle who went through a thorough political training."
20. The political activities take place within several organizations, the most important of which is the Political Apparatus. The Superior headquarters of the "Political Apparatus" of the MA is the Political Department in the Armed Forces Ministry. In addition to the political officers at the Academy's top echelon, each faculty has one political commander of its own and several special commissars. In addition, one trainee of each training group is in charge of political questions and is assisted in his missions by a deputy. Political lectures are given not only by the permanent members of the MA teaching staff, but also by numerous teachers from the Political Academy, such as Major General W. Roman, Major Bantea, (fnu), and Major Mihai Ionescu.
21. The political officers of the MA and of the individual faculties devise the whole political program and watch the political activities and attitude of each individual. In this they are assisted by the trainees in charge of political affairs in each training group. The chiefs of political study groups thoroughly discuss with the trainees the political problems dealt with in the lectures, for which purpose six hours per week are at their disposal. Questions are asked and discussions initiated in these seminars, with a view to carefully scrutinizing the political attitude of each individual. Those trainees who are in charge of political affairs must be members of the Party. They forward all regulations and directives to the trainees, distribute the propaganda material, draw up weekly programs for the political work of the training groups, organize the work for the political board newspaper, appoint so-called political agitators for demonstrations, give political orders for the vacation period, and control

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the individuals' attitude. They are also entrusted with shadowing the trainees outside the MA and appointing those trainees who have to criticize their fellow trainees along exact lines laid down by them. Good friends and countrymen are usually appointed as criticizers, in order to thus destroy the connections between the criticizers and the criticized.

22. Each training group has a so-called board newspaper in its work room. This is to be prepared by each individual group. An editorial board, consisting of five trainees and appointed by the "political machinery", is in charge of this task. There are periodicals and such newspapers which are published only once in connection with special events. The board paper consists of a lead article, a report on the group's political life, an essay on the U.S.S.R., a photo section with pictures of the Soviet Army, a joke section, and drawings. The topics of each newspaper are to be prepared by the trainees of the group concerned. Those who do not volunteer for an article are assigned a task. Most of the contributions are published only after they have been repeatedly revised according to the directives of the editorial board.
23. This political work also comprises the composition of political pamphlets for special events and the decoration of classrooms and study rooms in connection with important political events. Huge posters covering the entire front side of a building or one wall of a hall are often produced. A press show is held three times per week in the first working hour of the day. After the reading of an article from the Scanteia party paper, a discussion is started. The political activities also include attendance at Soviet motion pictures and political demonstrations, in which the trainees have to act as a group according to prepared programs. The time and the text of each group are exactly fixed in advance. Theoretically, participation in all these performances is voluntary. Practically, however, each trainee not participating voluntarily is removed from the MA.
24. On occasion of Stalin's 70th birthday all trainees were advised to voluntarily write letters of devotion to Stalin. These letters were checked before they were allegedly forwarded and had to be written along the directives of the "political machinery".
25. The "political machinery" also influences the selection and the treatment of the tactical subjects. The instructors are obliged to act in close connection with the "political machinery." How ridiculous the influence of the political machinery frequently is may be illustrated by the following example:
The instructor in charge of naval strategy demonstrated the sailing of the Rumanian Navy by pointing with his hand at the map. He pointed in the direction of the Crimea. Thereupon a Communist trainee denounced the instructor. He was rebuked because he had indicated a district of the U.S.S.R. as assault direction instead of pointing toward Turkey.
26. There are separate party cells within the MA for instruction officers, the cadre personnel, civilians, and trainees. Conferences, in which the work of the party is explained, are held by these cells. The party members are the activists in the military units and have to imbue the other people with enthusiasm for the Communist ideology.
27. The ARLUS (Asociata Romana pentru strangerea legaturilor cu Uniunea Sovietica) (Rumanian Association for Closer Friendship with the U.S.S.R.) is the largest mass organization, membership in which is compulsory for all MA personnel, instructors as well as trainees. All members of ARLUS are organized in a section, which is headed by a special board of directors. In addition, each faculty and each study group has a special ARLUS commissioner. The ARLUS has the mission of Sovietizing the wide masses by demonstrations, lectures, moving pictures, distribution of pamphlets, etc.

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28. All soldiers also are voluntary members of the Uniunea Tineretului Muncitoresc (Labor Youth Association) (UMT) which is entrusted with the training of future party functionaries.
29. Socialist contests, which are common in all factories and plants, are also organized at the MA and are arranged by the "political machinery." Their goals are punctuality, discipline, economy, attendance at motion picture shows, etc. The contests are supervised by committees which exist in the MA, the faculties and the study groups. The committees produce graphic charts which show the achievements of the individual groups.
30. The system of criticism and self-criticism plays an important part in political training. In general, imaginary and non-existent faults are confessed because of this system, which is one of those mysterious means used to rule the masses. Everyone is bound to frankly confess and denounce all faults to the Communists, his own faults as well as those of his comrades. Hence, everyone is obliged to control the activities of his comrades.
31. Despite this immense political pressure, the majority of the trainees of the MA disliked the regime. About 90 to 95 percent of the 1948/1949 class and about 70 percent of the 1949/1950 class were inwardly non-Communists. The non-Communist circles consider another war as the only chance for salvation of their country. In this event these people were resolved to work for the West, to desert or to join the anti-Communist partisans. They are not satisfied with the present activities of the resistance movement, as it lacks a uniform organization and clear leadership.

Miscellaneous.

34. The majority of the MA trainees are accommodated in the MA building. The families, however, remain in their previous places of residence. There are only a few cases in which trainees are allowed to take their families to Bucharest. The trainees get an annual summer leave of about 30 days.
35. Clothing is issued to the trainees. The service color of the MA is yellow. It is worn on the cap ribbon, on the collar patches, on the epaulets and on the edges of the trousers. The only marks worn by so-called commissioned general staff officers are aiguillettes.
36. Meals are served to the trainees in the MA for 1,000 to 1,500 Lei per month. The food is just adequate, although the trainees buy additional rations.
37. The MA trainees receive the lowest salary of their rank bracket, since they cannot claim any extra allowances. From the average salary, which is 11,000 to 13,000 Lei as salaries for captains and majors, 1,500 to 1,800 Lei are deducted as dues for political organizations, newspapers subscriptions, voluntary gifts, etc., in addition to deductions for board. Hence, the rest of the salary, which the trainee's family must live on, is very small.

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* ~~Comment.~~ See Annex 2 for list of instructors and trainees known.
 ** ~~Comment.~~ See Annex 3 for example of weekly instruction schedule.

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1 Standard Manpower Questionnaire
 1 Instruction Schedule
 1 List of Officers

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